

S. J. Foster, Esq.

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THE REWARD OF JUSTICE.

Quisera, king of Persia, was one of the most just and virtuous monarchs that ever governed a nation; and that over-ruled Providence which constantly defends such characters from the arts and designs of their enemies, signally rewarded, on one occasion, the sacrifice of his own wishes to his high sense of personal injustice.

Quisera was desirous of erecting a magnificent palace in one of the most pleasant parts of his dominions; and as the spot which he had selected was occupied by a number of small cottages, he offered considerable sum of money for permission to remove them. His proposals were gratefully accepted by all the inhabitants, except one old woman, who refused to listen to any conditions whatever. "This hut," said she, "was my cradle, and it shall be my tomb." When the king was informed of her obstinacy, instead of giving way to passion, he very coolly said, "The cottage is certainly hers, and I cannot deprive her of it by force, without being guilty of injustice. However, I will build my palace, and her hut shall remain where it is." The architect represented to him that this mean dwelling would stand completely in the court-yard. "So much the better," replied Quisera, "The good woman will be in no want of light." His courtiers incessantly repeated, that his majesty was too considerate; that there was not any respect due to a foolish old peasant, who had the audacity to oppose her sovereign's will. But he answered that it was the duty of every sovereign to be just. "It may be said," observed he, "that this poor creature is foolish; but it shall never be said that Quisera was unjust."

The palace was finished in the first style of magnificence, and ornamented in such a costly manner that it was reckoned one of the wonders of the East. No traveler ever visited Persia without procuring a sight of it; no ambassador ever arrived from a foreign court, who was not struck with admiration at its amazing beauty. One of these, who was celebrated for his taste and judgment, could not refrain from addressing the king to the following purport: "Your palace, sire, certainly corresponds with the greatness and sublimity of your mind; but I am astonished to see that mean hut stand in the midst of so much magnificence." The king then informed him of the reason of its remaining in that situation; but the ambassador replied, that the old woman not only deserved to lose her habitation, but her life for daring to oppose her sovereign's pleasure. "Pardon me," said Quisera, "I will differ from you in opinion, and if I persist in thinking that, in the present instance, you have lost sight of that wisdom for which you are justly famed. This little cottage is, in my estimation, the most precious ornament of my palace, since it proves that I am just, though possessing absolute power; while on the contrary, the magnificence of this structure, and all its expensive decorations, are only the display of riches, which blind Fortune either gives or withdraws at her caprice. I remember that, when yet a child, as I was one day going to my sports, I saw a mischievous boy throw a stone at a dog, which was quietly lying asleep on the ground, and break his leg; then, as I delighted with the exploit he had achieved, he went away jumping with joy. It so happened, at the very instant, a gentleman on horseback passed by. The giddy youth, who had heard the whole conversation, now crept out very softly from her little hut, and, going up to the officers who guarded the royal apartment, demanded an audience saying she had discovered a conspiracy, and must speak to the king in person. When led into his presence she thus addressed him: "Most great and just monarch! send your guards instantly to secure two villains, who are in my way, but immediately after, the horse, putting his foot into a deep hole, fell on his chest, and broke his knees; and the rider, who was thrown on the earth, dislocated his shoulder." This circumstance," added the king, "has been a lesson to me, by which I have endeavored to regulate my conduct through life; for it appears perfectly just that evil should befall those who intend evil to others, I carefully abstain from doing wrong. Besides, Nature has implanted this universal law in the human heart—'Do not unto others that which you would not have them do unto you.'"

The ambassador, by his respectful silence, showed that his reason was convinced by the arguments of this truly just monarch; and, on returning to his master's court, he applauded his justice even more than his magnificence.

This rigid adherence to strict equity, however, though it insured the happiness of Quisera's subjects, and was the object of their respect and admiration, was considered in a very different light by his ministers. As it obliged them to give an exact account of all their proceedings, they regarded it as an intolerable oppression; and thought themselves much aggrieved,

because they were denied the privilege of promoting a relation, or protecting a rich man, who offered a large sum of money for their patronage.

It happened that Jeroluf, the prime minister's brother, having committed a capital crime, was imprisoned until the execution of his sentence. There remained not the smallest hope of his being pardoned; for the king insisted that the award pronounced by the laws should be irrevocable. The minister, who was much attached to his brother, went, and drew himself at his sovereign's feet, imploring his mercy. But

Quisera made this reply: "I could readily pardon him, had I condemned him; but he is condemned by the laws, which were made for the public good. I am only their guardian, and it is my duty to see them executed." The minister used every argument he could devise to induce the king to grant his petition, but in vain; that just monarch was inflexible, refused to listen to his prayer. He therefore quitted his sovereign's presence with his heart full of rancor, resolving to form a conspiracy, and assassinate his master. For some minutes he walked to and fro, considering how he should be able to effect his dreadful purpose. At length, he recollects a man, whose name was Daramuc, who, from a low situation, had been raised by his means to a high military station, but who was still discontented, because he could not pursue his vicious inclinations with impunity. Towards this man he directed his thoughts, and determined to make him the instrument of his vengeance. He accordingly went to him, and engaged to meet him privately, the same evening, in the palace court, behind the old woman's cot, where he said, he wished to speak to him on an affair of the utmost importance.

The minister knew that his brother, at a time when he commanded the armies of Quisera's deceased son, had artfully lost a decisive battle, for which the enemy had rewarded him with a considerable sum; and that he whom he intended to involve in the conspiracy, had assisted Jeroluf in betraying the king's army.

Quisera, however, was entirely ignorant of this treachery; and all the heads of accusation against Jeroluf were of recent date. But

the artful minister availed himself of the knowl-

edge of the fact, to try whether Daramuc, in

endeavoring to save his own life, might not also

preserve his brother's.

In the evening, Daramuc did not fail to re-

turn to the court of the palace, where the min-

ister, thinking himself unheard by every human

ear, spoke as follows: "My friend, our mas-

ter's rigorous justice is much too dangerous for

ourselves and our friends. I only wish to call

to mind the last war in which we were engag-

ed." "You then," said Daramuc, "obtained

for me one of the first military posts under your

brother, who was appointed commander of the

whole force."

"I did not mention this," rejoined the min-

ister, "to remind you of an obligation, but

merely to bring forward a circumstance that

will be less fatal to you than to my impris-

oned brother, unless we have courage to avert

the blow. Know, then, Quisera has decreed

your death, and that to-morrow, you will be

confined. The monarch, against whom our

late king took up arms, has sent my brother's

letters to Quisera, by which the whole treason

is exposed, and the names of all who were con-

cerned with him; yours, of course is among

the number." Daramuc, who knew the ac-

count of his treachery to be true, exclaimed—

"Well, then, I will plunge my dagger in his

riches, which blind Fortune either gives or

withdraws at her caprice. I remember that,

when yet a child, as I was one day going to

my sports, I saw a mischievous boy throw a

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ings, they regarded it as an intolerable oppres-

sion; and thought themselves much aggrieved,

common, every-day proportions of humanity. Nature laughs at their strivings, and pulls one way while they pull another. They roll through life, puffing and wheezing, and putting the best face they possibly can upon their roundly. Now and then, however, when a little vinegar gets mingled with the milk of

human kindness, your true fat man is the most sensitive, morose, and unmanageable biped

that draws one foot after the other. He snaps his pectorals—with a sight of which—heaven

blushes the mark! he is not often favored. Mr. Corpulent, whose death I lament to learn from

the papers, was a man of this stamp. By right

of the parish priest he wrote Fidget before his

family name, and by the courtesy of his friends,

Esquire after it—thus going by the very respec-

table name of Fidget Corpulent, Esq. To

be sure he was often called Fat Corpulent;

but let that pass. He was a great man, physi-

ically at least; and had quite a smattering of

literature—being one of your literary men on

a small scale. In a word he was a man of

parts; and though he would blush like a turkey-

cock or, to speak more in keeping with the

subject, turn as red as a blue stocking at the

mere imputation of being literary, yet there is

good reason to believe that he has often enlighten-

ed the world quite anonymously upon many

abstruse subjects. As the public will shortly

be favored with his autobiography, I shall say

nothing of it, but merely content myself with

making a few random extracts from his manu-

script—premising that they consist of odd

sketches and remarks, thrown off at different

times, in moments of ill humor, and possessing

but little connexion and method. If ever there

was an abominator of order and regularity, and

a thorough-going grumbler, it was most surely

to do. This is the whole matter—excepting dosing plentifully with *ice-ics-ics*. The great

sin of our time among philosophers, is to pour

every thing without exception—old schoolbooks

and broken down constitutions, into one huge

alembic and distill the contents down by fire

and steam—down-down-down till the very es-

sence, the quintessence is obtained—then you

have something like the spirit of the age in this

matter. I have been pushed hard, and faith, I

must speak hard. These chemical philoso-

phers have succeeded in turning almost every

substance into gold—and the ghosts of the

dead languages of Greece and Rome are play-

ing the very dunces with our constitutions. It

is this *ic* and that *ic*. We are racked with

gymnastics and callinetics—we start eper-

ettes and turn out dyspepsies—and then, save us!

what array of tonics—c

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 22, 1834.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

An attentive observer cannot fail to have remarked in the conduct of the federal party the evidence of their utter desperation. While men have a prospect of success, or when a party has a character to lose or impair, they generally pay some regard to decency. Those who have descended so low as to have nothing to lose, may well be reckless. We would not imitate the conduct of our opponents by retorting upon them the charge of being *ostentatious* or *decency*, but many of their late acts would justify us in saying that they do not at all times pay a strict regard to either. Is it possible they have formed so contemptible an opinion of the intelligence of the people as to hope for success from such measures? They may well shrink from the name of federalists, lest the resemblance should be too striking between their conduct now and under the administration of Madison. It is no new thing for democratic Representatives to be received by the federalists of New England with abuse and insult, nor for traitors to receive their approbation and applause. The mutilations of our public vessels, might have been punished or forgotten, as the indiscretion of some overzealous partisans, but when the whole array of Bank papers justify, and even applaud the act, and consider the perpetrators as worthy of public rewards and honors, it exhibits a state of feelings which can lead to no good result. The insults with which Mr. Parks was received at Bangor may have gratified the malignity of his personal enemies, but must stamp disgrace upon the federal party of that young city. If they are proud of such feats, we have no disposition to disturb their satisfaction. We are proud of the conduct of the democratic party in this State, permitting the recreant Senator, Sprague, to pass on his way undisturbed, and without even disrepect. They even permitted one who has openly set at nought the instructions of the State which he should have represented, to be received with triumphal honors by those whose congeniality of spirit could applaud such conduct. A moral and intelligent people will form their own opinions as to the conduct of the two parties, and that opinion they will express at the ballot boxes. Riots and abuse appear to belong particularly to the federal party. They are not the instruments with which the people do their work. The populace of our cities and large towns may be easily stimulated to acts of violence and outrage, but the yeomanry will set all things to rights.

The plan of financial policy which you have

intimated by your acts and developed in your

official reports, and which has thus far received

the full approbation of the Representatives

of the People, will ultimately, I trust, be carried

into complete operation; and its beneficial

effects on the currency of the country, and the

best interests of society, will be in all future

time, more than an adequate compensation for

the momentary injustice to which you have

made that day the most glorious on the page of

history."

We here see an editor of one of the most in-

fluential Whig papers in the country, and its

unequivocally approving a deed that

should make him blush for the honor of his par-

ty. If such acts are approved or even suffer-

ed to pass unobserved, by such men, what may

we not expect to take place.

If the law is disregarded, and violence takes

its place, one outrage will inevitably beget an-

other, and the country will soon be embroiled

in commotions which may not easily be allay-

ed. The friends of the administration would

deprecate any act of retaliation, but it would

not be at all surprising if something of that na-

ture should occur.

I am very respectfully, and sincerely,

Your friend and ob't serv't

ANDREW JACKSON

Hon. R. B. Taney.

The Democratic Republicans of Kennebec,

celebrated the 4th at Belgrade. The custom-

ary oration was dispensed with, but several

gentlemen from different places, addressed the

Conventions which met there on that day, and

the assembled company, in an appropriate

manner upon the adoption of highly spirited

Resolutions. About four hundred persons

sat down to the dinner, and judging from the

sentiments elicited, the Democrats of Kennebec

stand firm in the good cause. The Convention

nominated Varnum Crane of New Sharon,

Benja. Shaw of Gardner, and John Wellington

of Albion, candidates for the Senate, and

Thos. Woart of Augusta for County Treas-

urer. The Kennebec and Somerset Congress-

ional District, assembled by their delegates at

the same place on the 4th, and nominated Dr.

Amos Nourse of Hallowell, as a candidate for

Congress. Although not probable that any of

these candidates can be chosen, still we rejoice

that the Democratic party in that county are

united in action, and have entered the field of

contest with the belief, and expectation that

they shall eventually witness the triumph of

sound principles and a revolution in public senti-

ment, even in that hot-bed of federalism in

this State.

Infamy Complete.—The Star Chamber Sen-

ate has filled the measure of its infamy by

electing George Pointexter to the station of

President pro tem of that body. A man of

more abandoned character, moral and political,

could hardly perhaps be found in the country,

and the fact is so notorious that no member of

the Senate can pretend to plead ignorance of

that fact, and yet, covered as he is with vice

and degradation, he has been selected by the

Attorney's of the bank to preside over their de-

liberations, from the mere circumstances of

the bitterness of his political feelings, and the

degradation of his character. Considering the

course they have pursued during the session,

the choice is perfectly consistent. It is alto-

gether a piece of iniquity and disgrace. No

set of men, in so short a time, have ever before

done so much to load a body, previously re-

spectable and honorable, with scorn and con-

tempt, as the majority of the present Senate of

the U. S. have done and this last act gives

the finishing stroke to their work of darkness

and degradation. And Mr. Chambers, it seems,

was elected to conduct the degraded creature

of such a service.—*Ball. Rep.*

POST OFFICE.

The report of the majority on the Post Of-

fice states, and the statement is received by all

the Federal papers, that a very large appropri-

ation must be made to enable the Post Office

Department to go on with its business. This

is a sheer misrepresentation. Mr. Barry in his

appeal to the public declares that he has not ask-

ed and does not intend to ask any appropri-

ation whatever, that the resources of the depart-

ment are fully sufficient to meet all its liabilities.

Immediately upon finding that the great efforts

had made to accommodate the public by the

extension and establishment of Mail routes had

increased the expenses of the Department, to

an amount exceeding its income, he commen-

ced a retrenchment which will be effectual in

restoring the Department to its former state

without any assistance from any other source.

The Post Master General is charged with fraud,

corruption, favoritism, &c. &c., when all that

can justly be charged to him is that the depart-

ment is in debt. Just as well might every man

be called corrupt who from any unforeseen cause

is unable to pay all his demands at once, tho'

he may have property amply sufficient.

[Belfast Jour.]

MAJORITY REPORT.

1. From the statements & 1. MINORITY REPORT.

vouchers obtained at the de & 2. That in the department is insolvent to the sum of \$300,000 to the sum of \$200,108

2. That Mr. McLean 2. That when Mr. Barry

when he retired from the defunct office he found a department, left a net surplu plus of \$229,114

3. That in 1829 the mail transportation annually, was in miles, 13,000,000

and in 1834, 10,000,000 and in 1834, 20,000,000

4. That Mr. Barry in his annual reports to Congress, traduced statements are varied in his statements as only apparently, and not to very material facts, show so in fact; because increasing very great inaccuracies expedition on the old, in conducting the affairs of land putting into operation the Department.

new post routes would necessarily produce these apparent inaccuracies, which had always existed under

5. That great abuses 6. That the extra allowances manifestly by the allowances were fully justified by

excessive sums, as the fact, that making more

extras, to favorite mail contrac- tractors—the extra allowances were made for extra labor

done, and that no favorites

contractors, who received those large extra allowances

were now transporting the mail less sum than under

future Postmasters.

6. That Clerks in the De- partment were engaged in furnished to prove that any mail contracts contrary to the Clerks of the Dept. positive law; and that mail contracts were improperly en- contracted were the lenders engaged in mail contracts — money to the Postmaster, and that mail contractors for carrying on the necessary operations of the Department did not furnish the Postmaster with funds for the operations of the Department.

7. That Printers were 7. That the contingent fund was al- ways paid a fair compensation for printing, and some were mail contractors with the newspaper privilege, thus enabling partisan Edi- tors to use the Department under former Administra- tions for electioneering and private purposes.

McLean, the immediate pre- decessor of Barry.

8. That the contingent fund was used in the same manner as formerly.

9. That the Postmaster General must either borrow the sum without law or the Department must cease operations.

Finally, they recommend legislation to correct abuses now existing, to increase official responsibility in disbursement of the money in the Department, and to borrow for the liquidation of its debts \$450,000.

From the Boston Courier.

THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.

It is stated in the New York papers of Friday that about dusk on Thursday evening, a great assemblage made their appearance in the vicinity of Mr. Lewis Tappan's house in Rose-street, evidently with no friendly design. Being ordered, however, to disperse, they obeyed the command. The next movement was in the direction of Dr. Cox's Church, at the corner of Laight and Varick-streets, where they assembled in great numbers, and began pelting the windows with stones, with every variation of voice and diversity of noise that had been heard from the confusion of tongues at Babel. The Mayor, the District Attorney, and a posse of police officers and watchmen arriving, they were prevented from committing further depredations. Dr. Cox's house, Charlton-street, was the next object of attack, and either they repaired in squads from various directions. The Doctor, anticipating an attack, had sent a letter in the morning to the Mayor, requesting the protection of the civil authority, and after packing up and removing his furniture had, with his family, left the city in the afternoon. As soon as the mob arrived, they commenced the work of destruction, by breaking in the two lower windows with their blinds, and the door. The latter had been barricaded, & they had scarcely effected an entrance, before the police officers and watchmen, aided by two detachments of horse that were at hand, dislodged the rioters. They were then forwarded kept at bay; but the street, as far back to the east as Thompson-street, was filled with persons with paving stones, which they smote together, saying, in deep undertone, 'all together.' A fence in the neighborhood was torn down and converted into clubs, and ranges of carts drawn together across the streets in many places, to impede the horsemen, should the latter assault them. Formidable, however, as these indications were, the attack on Dr. Cox's house was not renewed; but in the meantime a portion of the rioters returned to the Laight-street Church and commenced hostilities. A few more panes of glass were broken, but no further essential damage was done, although it was not until a very late hour that the tumult had entirely ceased.

A postscript of the Commercial Advertiser, dated one o'clock, says, appearances indicate a renewal of the disturbances to-night. A large collection have assembled around Dr. Cox's house, all the morning, and have increased, it is said, to the number of 300 already; and the police have just despatched 100 officers for the preservation of the peace. Nearly all the Aldermen and Assistants were on the spot during the night. Some of them have been severely hurt.

The Star says—that part of our colored population possessing sense and discretion, who do not join with the fanatic whites in urging an amalgamation of color and social intercourse, are termed by their brethren "a white man's nigger," and are looked upon with inflexible contempt.

Further. The New-York Daily Advertiser of Saturday morning, contains many further details of the proceedings of the mob. It states that during the day, (Friday) information continued to be received at the City Hall, of the intention of the rioters to renew their aggressions in the evening.

The house and church of the Rev. Dr. Cox; the houses and stores of the Messrs. Tappan; the houses of Dr. Cox, Mr. Green in City Hall Place, Mr. Ludlow, as also the office of McDowell's Journal, the Chatham-street Chapel, the African churches, and the Bowery Theatre were all marked out for the vengeance of the infuriated multitudes. During the afternoon, in pursuance of orders from the city authorities, and by virtue of a proclamation from his Honor the Mayor, the whole of the watch of the city were ordered to be in attendance in the watch-houses; the Police officers, marshals and constables, to the number of nearly 100 were convened in the Police office; three companies of the militia, including a detachment of horse, were ordered out, and the Mayor, Police Justices, District Attorneys, and Aldermen and Assistants, putting themselves at their head, were prepared to act with an energy calculated to curb the licentiousness of the mob. Soon after night fall a crowd assembled round the Bowery Theatre, but were dispersed. Another congregation near McDowell's office, and were soon driven away, and the body of the mob as if animated by a community of purpose, marched down to attack the store of Arthur Tappan.

A large body of the watch were stationed in the neighborhood of the store at eight o'clock in the evening; at nine o'clock, crowds began to assemble and it was soon manifest that a number of rioters were present, who began throwing stones. The watch to the number of from fifteen to twenty, ingloriously left the ground. As soon as the watchmen returned, the mob became more numerous and violent, and went to work in pelting the doors with brick bats. Alderman Labagh appeared on the pulpit on Friday evening, against the most noisy were the fleetest; the crowd was immediately dispersed. It was fortunate for the rioters that they did not force the door, as a number of Mr. Tappan's friends were prepared with muskets to defend themselves, and blood would have been spilled.

In consequence of intelligence being received that certain individuals were collected at Brooklyn, and would be pursued there, the au-

thorities of that city organized, and with civil and military force, arranged to arrest any that should appear to disturb the peace.

A colored man, the occupant of a barber's shop in Orange-street, near Franklin-street, was attacked by the mob, and in his own defense he fired a musket, and wounded a white man named Elisha Spencer, who was passing by, in the leg.

At nine o'clock the mob assaulted Spring-street Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Ludlow. They barricaded the street with carts, to prevent the troops from entering; and then commenced the work of destruction, by smashing the doors and windows. They soon gained an entrance, and destroyed most of the pews and benches, together with the session room. So active were they that they accomplished their work of fury before intelligence could reach headquarters, the City Hall, and assistance could be given. They then passed up Laurens-street to the house of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Ludlow, whose family had retired. Here they broke in the windows and doors, and did all the injury they thought proper, and left the ground.

The Five Points was a scene of great riot and disturbance; the vengeance of the mob appeared to be entirely directed against the blacks; whenever a colored person appeared it was a signal of combat, fight and riot. Five houses of an ordinary character, were principally demolished; many broken heads was the result of the affray. The authorities, with Alderman Ferris, and Assistant Alderman Ballagh at their head, were very active, and seized several which they put in charge of the watch. The mob made it a rule that whenever a house was not illuminated by candles, they would dash in the windows. In this way the streets in the neighborhood of the Five Points, presented a brilliant appearance. The whole neighborhood was in great confusion all night.

At 11 o'clock the mob, to the number of some thousands, commenced their work of fiend-like destruction, by tearing down St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Centre-street, occupied by a colored congregation. For more than two hours they had entire possession of that portion of the city, without any one to molest them. Hundreds of citizens stood by anxious to interfere, but the odds were too fearful;—it is next to impossible to describe the scene; hundreds of infuriated devils were shouting, hallooing, and busily employed in tearing out the doors and windows, the interior of the Church, and whatever they could lay their hands on, and throwing it into the street. After they had finished, they attacked one house adjoining and opposite, all occupied by colored people, the doors and windows of which they demolished. Their rage appeared to be declared

against the Mormons, in your town, on yesterday, embarked on board of the boat at nine o'clock, it being perfectly clear, and the moon shining as bright as we ever saw it. Upon our embarking, the boat appeared to be in as good order as we ever saw it—the false floor was tight and good. After our having left the shore some two hundred yards, in an instant, as it were, the boat was filled with water. We are confident the boat struck nothing. Our impressions at that time were, and still are, that something had been done to the boat to sink her, as it was known that the committee from this county would cross at that point last night.

The names of the persons lost are—James Campbell, William Everett, David Lincoln, Jefferson Cary, and a Mr. Bradbury—the two last were the ferrymen. Those escaping—Smallwood Noland, Richard, Pristoe, Smallwood V. Noland, Samuel C. Owens, Thos. Harrington, and a Mr. Frost—the last being the third ferrymen. Those who escaped, we assure you, suffered much.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
SAMUEL C. OWENS,
S. V. NOLAND.
THOMAS HARRINGTON.

The Troubles at Cambridge.—The Boston Gazette of Thursday morning has the following paragraph.

Only one of the Faculty (Rev. Mr. Ware) attended the Exercises before the Senior Class at Cambridge on Tuesday last. The Advocate says—"When the Oration was concluded, there was a general look towards the Poet, as it was whispered that he would expatiate on the late disturbances, taking license as most poets do; but to the surprise of all but those in the secret he deliberately produced a slip of paper and read from it a formal *prohibition*, emanating from the President of the University; against speaking the Poem, on account of the topics on which it treated. On this announcement being made, a tremendous peal of clapping and stamping, mingled hisses at the conduct of the Government, burst forth with apparently the unanimous feeling of the audience.—After singing the usual hymn, the audience separated. It is understood that no degrees will be given to those members of the Senior Class (all but six) who signed the "Protest;" and as no degrees have been given out it is presumed there will be no Commencement."

Notice to Oxford Congressional District.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS in the several incorporated Towns and plantations in Oxford Congressional District, by delegates chosen from said towns and plantations in said District, are requested to meet on Paris-Hill, in Convention at the Court-House, on Wednesday the 13th day of August next, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the express purpose of selecting and putting into nomination some suitable person as a Candidate to be supported by the Democratic party for election at the next annual September election, to represent said District in the twenty-fourth Congress of the United States of America. Each incorporated town and plantation is requested to send as many Delegates as towns and plantations were entitled to at the formation of the Constitution of the State of Maine at its organization.

ALVAN BOLSTER, per order

Rumford, June 11, 1834.

The Mormons in Missouri. Current information from Missouri confirms the apprehensions entertained of the breaking out of a furious Civil War between the Mormons and the residents of Jackson county, in the State of Missouri. The Fayette Monitor of the 21st, says "By our next number we anticipate something (on the Mormon controversy) in an authentic form. The People may look for the worst."

The Missouri Enquirer (printed at Liberty) of the 18th June, says, that, on the Monday preceding, a committee on the part of the citizens of Jackson county, and one in behalf of the Mormon people, of compromising the difficulties which occurred in Jackson county last Autumn. No compromise was effected however, notwithstanding the exertions of the people of Clay county, (in which Liberty is situated,) committee of whom were appointed to act as mediators. On the contrary, the excitement among the people was such, that the conference was, in consequence of it obliged to be adjourned. The proposition made by the people of Jackson county to the Mormons, who were driven out of the county last Autumn,

and are about to re-enter it with additional numbers, in arms, is to buy all the lands and improvements of the Mormons, at a valuation by disinterested arbitrators, to which valuation one hundred per cent. shall be added, to be paid within thirty days thereafter; the Mormons thereupon to leave the county, and not hereafter to attempt to enter it, individually or collectively.

On, the citizens of Jackson county to sell their lands to the Mormons on exactly reciprocal terms. To neither of these propositions were the committee of the Mormons authorized to assent, nor does there appear any probability that either of them will be assented to. The Enquirer, after narrating these facts, gives utterance to the following melancholy forecast: "It is a lamentable fact, that this matter is about to involve the whole upper country in civil war & bloodshed. We cannot (if a compromise is not agreed to before Saturday next) tell how long it will be before we shall have the painful task of recording the awful results of an extermination war." The citizens of Jackson, it appears, though inferior in number to the Mormons, are resolved to dispute every inch of ground; and the Chairman of their Committee declared, at the meeting in the Court-House of Clay county, appealing to Heaven for the truth of his assertion, that "they would dispute every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, and suffer their bones to bleach on their hills, rather than the Mormons should return to Jackson county."

[National Intelligencer.]

The following account of a fatal accident, which occurred on the evening after this conference, evidently refers to the disaster to the enemy existing between these exasperated parties.

From the Missouri Enquirer of June 18.]

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., June 17th, 1834.

Messrs. Kelley & Davis: Having understood that you have received intelligence of the sinking of the Ferry Boat at Everet's Ferry, on the Missouri, last evening, together with a statement of the sufferings of those who happened to be on board, we, a part of those who escaped, have thought proper, for the correct information of yourselves and others, to give a statement of the facts as they actually occurred.

Eight of the citizens of this county, a majority of the Mormons, in your town, on yesterday,

embarked on board of the boat at nine o'clock, it being perfectly clear, and the moon shining as bright as we ever saw it. Upon our embarking, the boat appeared to be in as good order as we ever saw it—the false floor was tight and good. After our having left the shore some two hundred yards, in an instant, as it were, the boat was filled with water. We are confident the boat struck nothing. Our impressions at that time were, and still are, that something had been done to the boat to sink her, as it was known that the committee from this county would cross at that point last night.

The names of the persons lost are—James Campbell, William Everett, David Lincoln, Jefferson Cary, and a Mr. Bradbury—the two last were the ferrymen.

Those escaping—Smallwood Noland, Richard, Pristoe, Smallwood V. Noland, Samuel C. Owens, Thos. Harrington, and a Mr. Frost—the last being the third ferrymen. Those who escaped, we assure you, suffered much.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,
SAMUEL C. OWENS,
S. V. NOLAND.
THOMAS HARRINGTON.

The Troubles at Cambridge.—The Boston Gazette of Thursday morning has the following paragraph.

Only one of the Faculty (Rev. Mr. Ware) attended the Exercises before the Senior Class at Cambridge on Tuesday last. The Advocate says—"When the Oration was concluded, there was a general look towards the Poet, as it was whispered that he would expatiate on the late disturbances, taking license as most poets do; but to the surprise of all but those in the secret he deliberately produced a slip of paper and read from it a formal *prohibition*, emanating from the President of the University; against speaking the Poem, on account of the topics on which it treated. On this announcement being made, a tremendous peal of clapping and stamping, mingled hisses at the conduct of the Government, burst forth with apparently the unanimous feeling of the audience.—After singing the usual hymn, the audience separated. It is understood that no degrees will be given to those members of the Senior Class (all but six) who signed the "Protest;" and as no degrees have been given out it is presumed there will be no Commencement."

The house and church of the Rev. Dr. Cox; the houses and stores of the Messrs. Tappan; the houses of Dr. Cox, Mr. Green in City Hall Place, Mr. Ludlow, as also the office of McDowell's Journal, the Chatham-street Chapel, the African churches, and the Bowery Theatre were all marked out for the vengeance of the infuriated multitudes. During the afternoon, in pursuance of orders from the city authorities, and by virtue of a proclamation from his Honor the Mayor, the whole of the watch of the city were ordered to be in attendance in the watch-houses; the Police officers, marshals and constables, to the number of nearly 100 were convened in the Police office; three companies of the militia, including a detachment of horse, were ordered out, and the Mayor, Police Justices, District Attorneys, and Aldermen and Assistants, putting themselves at their head, were prepared to act with an energy calculated to curb the licentiousness of the mob. Soon after night fall a crowd assembled round the Bowery Theatre, but were dispersed. Another congregation near McDowell's office, and were soon driven away, and the body of the mob as if animated by a community of purpose, marched down to attack the store of Arthur Tappan.

A large body of the watch were stationed in the neighborhood of the store at eight o'clock in the evening; at nine o'clock, crowds began to assemble and it was soon manifest that a number of rioters were present, who began throwing stones. The watch to the number of from fifteen to twenty, ingloriously left the ground. As soon as the watchmen returned, the mob became more numerous and violent, and went to work in pelting the doors with brick bats. Alderman Labagh appeared on the pulpit on Friday evening, against the most noisy were the fleetest; the crowd was immediately dispersed. It was fortunate for the rioters that they did not force the door, as a number of Mr. Tappan's friends were prepared with muskets to defend themselves, and blood would have been spilled.

In consequence of intelligence being received that certain individuals were collected at Brooklyn, and would be pursued there, the au-

thorities of that city organized, and with civil and military force, arranged to arrest any that should appear to disturb the peace.

A colored man, the occupant of a barber's shop in Orange-street, near Franklin-street, was attacked by the mob, and in his own defense he fired a musket, and wounded a white man named Elisha Spencer, who was passing by, in the leg.

At nine o'clock the mob assaulted Spring-street Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Ludlow. They barricaded the street with carts, to prevent the troops from entering; and then commenced the work of destruction, by smashing the doors and windows. They soon gained an entrance, and destroyed most of the pews and benches, together with the session room. So active were they that they accomplished their work of fury before intelligence could reach headquarters, the City Hall, and assistance could be given.

On, the citizens of Jackson county to sell their lands to the Mormons, at a valuation by disinterested arbitrators, to which valuation one hundred per cent. shall be added, to be paid within thirty days thereafter; the Mormons thereupon to leave the county, and not hereafter to attempt to enter it, individually or collectively.

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From the Southern Banner.

Noccoochee Valley, June 8, 1834.

To the Editors of the Southern Banner

GENTLEMEN.—A singular discovery has recently been made in this vicinity, of a subterranean village, which though not so extensive as Herculaneum or Pompeii, involves much mystery and speculation, and offers a new subject of inquiry to the geologist and antiquarian. The houses were discovered by excavating a canal for the purpose of washing gold. The depth varies from seven to nine feet; some of the houses are imbedded in the stratum of gravel, which is auriferous, and yields fine profits to the operators. The logs are but partially decayed, from six to ten inches in diameter, and from ten to twelve feet long. The walls are from three to six feet in height, joined together, forming a straight line upwards of three hundred feet in length, comprising thirty-four buildings or rooms. The logs are hewn at the ends and notched down as in ordinary cabins of the present day. In one of the rooms were found, three baskets, made of cane splits, resting upon the slate; also, a number of fragments of Indian ware, similar to that manufactured by the Cherokee of the present day.

From the circumstance of the land having been covered with a heavy growth of timber previous to its cultivation by the whites, (twelve years since) we must necessarily infer, that they were built at a remote period, and by some powerful cause have been submerged and covered by continual additions of alluvion. The stream is about thirty feet wide, and is said by Mr. Sanford (who is now operating on it for gold, very successfully, and from whom I derived most of my information with regard to the houses,) to be one of the most productive gold deposits in the country. The houses are situated from fifty to one hundred yards from the principal channel of the creek; and as no further excavations have been made, it is more than probable that new and interesting developments will be made when the land is worked for gold.

A great number of curious specimens of workmanship have been found in situations, which preclude the possibility of their having been moved for more than a thousand years. During my mining operations last year, I found at one time, about one half of a crucible, of the capacity of near a gallon. It was ten feet below the surface, and immediately beneath an oak tree, which measured five feet in diameter, and must have been four or five hundred years old. The deposit is diluvial, or what may be termed table land. The stratum, of quartz gravel, in which the vessel was imbedded, is about two feet in thickness, resting upon decomposed chlorite slate.

It is difficult to account for the deposites of those substances in alluvial soil, for the hills are generally very high, and precipitous, and from the immense quantity of rain which falls, the streams are swollen to a great height, sweeping every thing with them, and frequently forming a deposite of several feet in thickness in a season; but some of the diluvial land is from ten to fifty feet above the present level of the streams. These deposites exhibit appearances of great attrition as those recently formed.

There was a vessel, or rather a double mortar, found in Duke's creek, about five inches in diameter, and the excavation on each side was nearly an inch in depth, basin like, and perfectly polished. It was made of quartz, which had been semi-transparent, but had become stained with the iron which abounds in quantity in all this country. In the bottom of each basin was a small depression half an inch in depth, and about the same diameter. What its use could have been, is difficult to conjecture. Some suppose it was used for grinding paint, &c. or in some of their plays or games. The high finish, and its exact dimensions, induce me to believe it the production of a more civilized people, than the present race of Indians.

Respectfully yours,

M. S.

A Buster. 'Landlord,' said Jonathan the other day, stepping up to the bar of a public house, 'just give us a cent's worth of New England, put it in two tumblers. Here, Jim, take hold, I'll pay: d—n the expence, I say, when a fellow is on a bust!!!!'

Navigating the Air. A gentleman in Cincinnati has invented an aerial steam boat, in which he was to ascend on the 4th inst. It is thus described in the Cincinnati paper:—"It is about ten feet long; the ribs being made of silk, in order to render it very light. The engine, of two horse power, is placed in the middle, and turns four vertical shafts projecting over the bow and stern, into each of which are fixed four spiral silken wings which are made to revolve with a sufficient velocity to cause the vessel to rise. Over the whole is fixed a moveable silken cover designed to assist in counteracting the gravitating force, at the same time tending to assist its propulsion. The whole boat, including the engine, weighs 60 pounds, and has cost about \$300."

Sailing on Land.—It has been suggested that cars on rail-ways may be propelled by wind, and that by having a mast, with a square sail attached, with a sail and fresh breeze, the expense of fuel and friction of machinery might be saved. It would be a strange, but pleasing sight, to see a train of cars rapidly sailing along the road propelled by a genial breeze.

Machines have been invented for crossing portions of the Arabian deserts, by means of wind operating on sails, and have proved successful. More than forty years ago, Mr. Slater started from Alexandria for Bassorah, in a

large machine which rested on broad wheels, and was impelled by sails in the same manner as a ship. It would sail within six points of the wind, making no lee-way, and carried swivels to guard against the wandering Arabs. When Mr. Slater first started, the wind was moderate, and a number of gentlemen accompanied him for several miles on camels and horses.—But soon a breeze sprung up, and he started off at a rate of twelve or fifteen miles an hour, leaving them far behind. It is somewhat surprising that vehicles of this description have not been introduced into general use for the purpose of exploring or crossing the deserts. They would be far more expeditious, and safe, and comfortable than the plan in common use by caravans, of making exclusive use of canals.

Populous Neighborhood. At a meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York, a day or two since, Mr. Talnadge offered some resolutions in relation to Laurens street—a notorious habitation of infamy. A part of the street is private property and has become a great nuisance. He had been called to that quarter in his official capacity to quell a riot, and also as health warden, and had been at the pains to investigate the condition of the inhabitants. One house he had found inhabited by twenty-one whites, and ninety-six blacks, and in a small building in the rear by ten blacks; the next house contained thirty whites and sixteen blacks; the rear fifteen blacks; the next in order was inhabited by forty-five whites and forty-two blacks, and ten houses adjoining each other he had found inhabited by no less than two hundred and eighty whites and one hundred and seventy-three blacks, being in all four hundred and fifty-three blacks, and an average of forty-five persons in each house!!

[Boston Transcript.]

Original Anecdote. The following dialogue is said to have taken place a few months since, between a lawyer and an editor who had been called into court, to give up the name of the author of a certain offensive article in his paper:

Q. Are you the editor of this paper, sir?

A. I am sir.

Q. Did you write that article? [pointing to the one in question.]

A. I did not, sir.

Q. Is this an editorial article?

A. It is, sir.

Q. Who assists you as editor?

A. No one, sir.

Q. Then you write all the editorial yourself?

A. Very little of it, sir.

Q. And still no one assist you?

A. Exactly so, sir.

Q. You deny having written this article—who did write it?

A. Nobody, sir! I got the subject in my head, took my composing stick, and, as I usually do, set it up without writing it. [Liverpool (Pa.) Mer.]

A Barberous Village. In the village of Randolph, Ohio, which contains only about one thousand inhabitants, there are twenty-three barbers! Such a regular colony of shavers must surely have emigrated from Wall street.

How to get a drink of cider and how to pay for it. As a couple of our townsmen were returning from Boston the other day, a severe drought most opportunely overtakes and dried their mouths just as they came opposite a good looking farm house, the owner of which, and his son were standing near the road. The dry gentleman stopped and entered into conversation with the farmer. They told him he had an excellent farm—a fine looking orchard, doubt not he made a great many barrels of first rate cider; said it was confounded dusty travelling—that it was enough to parch one's mouth and throat all up, &c. But no offer to take a drink of cider came. At last the boy said, 'I guess you don't understand the gentleman's father.' 'O yes I do!' replied the farmer, 'I guess I can find a little cider; if they can find a few cents.' The money was not long in making its appearance—neither was the cider. [Haverhill Iris.]

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Hon. Stephen Emery Judge of Probate, will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the 16th day of August next, in the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

J. ELIZABETH S. STODDARD Executrix of the last will and testament of John Storer late of Cartilage in said County, deceased, having presented her first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Executrix give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Colv. Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

JAMES STARBUCK Administrator of the estate of Thomas Allon late of Jay, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

E. W. V. STODDARD Administrator of the estate of James Starbuck late of Jay, in said County, deceased,

having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

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At a Court of Probate held at Paris within and for the County of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-four.

E. W. V. STODDARD Administrator of the estate of James Starbuck late of Jay, in said County,

having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Dixfield in said county, on the third Tuesday of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copy Attest: Joseph G. Colv. Register.